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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/703,598	11/01/2000	Thomas R. Perry	102689-62/00-U0089	2899

21125 . 7590 03/10/2004

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EXAMINER

BETIT, JACOB F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2004

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/703,598

Applicant(s)

PERRY ET AL.

Examiner

Jacob F. Betit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: ____

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DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed January 5, 2001 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but any information referred to therein, excluding U.S. patent documents, has not been considered.

Specification

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract exceeds the allowed length of 150 words. Please limit the length of the abstract to 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns,"

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"The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The arrangement of the disclosed application does not conform with 37 CFR 1.77(b).

Section headings are boldfaced throughout the disclosed specification and are found in lowercase lettering. Section headings should not be underlined and/or **boldfaced**, and they should appear in upper case lettering. The font on the section headings should be changed from boldfaced to a regular font, and it should be changed from lower case to upper case lettering. Appropriate corrections are required according to the guidelines provided below:

5. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.

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- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

7. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 18-28, 32 and 35-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Guenthner et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,360,262 B1).

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As to claim 1, Guenthner et al. teaches a method of managing a telecommunications network (see column 1, lines 5-10), comprising:

associating a network device resource corresponding to a network device with a reference (see column 4, lines 11-19);

generating a network device data request including the reference (see column 4, lines 5-10); and

retrieving network device data corresponding to the network device resource in accordance with the reference (see column 6, lines 10-18).

As to claim 2, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein retrieving network device data corresponding to the network device resource in accordance with the reference, comprises:

using the reference to dynamically determine which network device data to retrieve (see column 4, lines 11-24).

As to claim 3, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference comprises a group name (see column 4, lines 11-19, where “group name” is read on “port number” that is in the “resource table”).

As to claim 4, Guenthner et al. teaches further comprising:

storing network device resource data corresponding to the network device resource in a first data repository, wherein the network device resource data includes the reference (see column 4, lines 11-24);

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sending the network device data request including the reference to the first data repository (see column 4, lines 25-33); and

wherein retrieving network device data corresponding to the network device resource in accordance with the reference, comprises:

searching the first data repository for the reference (see column 6, lines 6-10); and

retrieving the network device resource data including the reference from the first data repository (see column 6, lines 10-13).

As to claim 6, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first data repository is embedded within the network device (see column 4, lines 11-24).

As to claim 8, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the network device resource comprises a configured resource (see column 6, lines 16-18).

As to claim 18, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein associating a network device resource corresponding to a network device with a reference, comprises:

associating a plurality of network device resources corresponding to a network device with a reference (see column 3, lines 27-43); and

wherein retrieving network device data corresponding to the network device resource in accordance with the reference, comprises:

retrieving network device data corresponding to the plurality of resources in accordance with the reference (see column 3, lines 43-53).

As to claim 19, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the network device resource is a first network device resource, the network device data request is a first network device data request and the reference is a first reference and wherein the method further comprises: associating a second network device resource corresponding to the network device with a second reference; generating a second network device data request including the second reference; and retrieving network device data corresponding to the second network device resource in accordance with the second reference (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent from the use of the plural phrase “incoming client requests” and from the use of the table with each server object getting a different row that at least two requests will be made to at least two different device resources).

As to claim 20, Guenthner et al. teaches method of managing a telecommunications network (see column 1, lines 5-10), comprising:

storing a reference in a first data repository, wherein the reference is associated with a network device in the telecommunications network (see column 4, lines 11-24);

storing the reference in a second data repository, wherein the second data repository stores network device data corresponding to the network device and wherein the reference is associated with network device data corresponding to one or more network device resources (see column 7, line 64 through column 8, line 5);

detecting a request from a user for data corresponding to the network device (see column 6, lines 6-10);

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generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository (see column 6, lines 13-16); and

retrieving network device data associated with the reference from the second data repository (see column 6, lines 16-18).

As to claim 21, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein retrieving network device data associated with the reference from the second data repository comprises:

using the reference to dynamically determine which data in the second data repository is retrieved (see column 4, lines 11-24).

As to claim 22, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second data repositories are databases (see column 6, lines 13-16) and wherein retrieving network device data associated with the reference from the second database, comprises:

using the reference in a database query to actively filter which data in the second database is retrieved (see column 4, lines 5-24).

As to claim 23, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein generating a data access request to the second database using the reference from the first database comprises:

generating a where clause including the reference (see column 6, lines 4-13); and

sending the where clause to the second database (see column 6, lines 13-18).

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As to claim 24, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference comprises a group name (see column 4, lines 11-19, where “group name” is read on “port number” that is in the “resource table”).

As to claim 25, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second data repositories are databases (see column 4, lines 11-24, and see column 6, 17-18).

As to claim 26, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first data repository is a central data repository and the second data repository is embedded within the network device (see figure 3, reference numbers 46 and 42).

As to claim 27, Guenthner et al. teaches further comprising:
displaying the retrieved data in a user interface (see column 6, lines 16-18, where it is known in the art Web pages and database entries are shown on a user interface).

As to claim 28, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second data repositories are relational databases and the reference is stored in a first table in the first database and in a second table in the second database (see figure 3).

As to claim 32, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein detecting a request from a user for data corresponding to the network device comprises:

detecting the user request through a network management system (NMS) client (see column 4, lines 5-10); and

sending a data request from the NMS client to an NMS server, wherein the NMS server generates the data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository and retrieves the network device data associated with the reference from the second data repository (see column 4, lines 25-33); and

wherein the method further comprises:

sending the retrieved data from the NMS server to the NMS client (see column 4, lines 56-63).

As to claim 35, Guenthner et al. teaches further comprising: removing the reference in the second data repository; detecting another request from the user for data corresponding to the network device; generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository; and returning an empty data set in response to the user request (see column 8, lines 6-14, where sending an “empty data set” is known in the art as a common response to an “invalid request”).

As to claim 36, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference is a first reference and the one or more network device resources are a first one or more network device resources and the method further comprises: storing a second reference in the first data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with the network device; storing the second reference in the second data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with network device data

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corresponding to a second one or more network device resources; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository using the first and second references from the first data repository; and wherein retrieving network device data associated with the reference from the second data repository, comprises: retrieving network device data associated with the first and second references from the second data repository (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent from the use of the table with each server object getting a different row that at least two requests will be made to at least two different device resources and looking at reference number 48 ports 1001 and 1002 it is clear that the device resources can both be located in the same data repository).

As to claim 37, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second one or more network device resources comprise different network device resources (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, reference number 48).

As to claim 38, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second one or more network device resources comprise at least one common network device resource (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, reference number 48, where it is inherent that a user can select to see the same data more than once).

As to claim 39, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference is a first reference, the one or more network device resources are a first one or more network device resources and the user

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is a first user, and wherein the method further comprises: storing a second reference in the first data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with the network device; storing the second reference in the second data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with network device data corresponding to a second one or more network device resources; detecting a request from a second user for data corresponding to the network device; generating a data access request to the second data repository using the second reference from the first data repository; and retrieving network device data associated with the second reference from the second data repository (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent from the use of the plural phrase “incoming client requests” and from the use of the table with each server object getting a different row that at least two requests will be made to at least two different device resources).

As to claim 40, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second references comprise the same reference (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent that two different users could request data from the same resource).

As to claim 41, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the first and second references comprise different references (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent that the two different users could request data from different resources).

As to claim 42, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference is a first reference and the network device is a first network device, and wherein the method further comprises: storing a

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second reference in the first data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with a second network device in the telecommunications network; storing the second reference in a third data repository, wherein the third data repository stores network device data corresponding to the second network device and wherein the second reference is associated with network device data corresponding to one or more network device resources within the second network device; detecting a request from the user for data corresponding to the second network device; generating a second data access request to the third data repository using the second reference from the first data repository; and retrieving network device data associated with the second reference from the third data repository (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent from the use of the table with each server object getting a different row that at least two requests will be made to at least two different device resources and looking at reference number 48 ports 1001 and 1003 it is clear that the device resources can both be located in different data repositories).

As to claim 43, Guenthner et al. teaches wherein the reference is a first reference, the user is a first user and the network device is a first network device, and wherein the method further comprises: storing a second reference in the first data repository, wherein the second reference is associated with a second network device in the telecommunications network; storing the second reference in a third data repository, wherein the third data repository stores network device data corresponding to the second network device and wherein the second reference is associated with network device data corresponding to one or more network device resources within the second network device; detecting a request from a second user for data corresponding to the second

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network device; generating a second data access request to the third data repository using the second reference from the first data repository; and retrieving network device data associated with the second reference from the third data repository (see column 4, lines 5-24 and see figure 3, where it is inherent from the use of the table with each server object getting a different row that at least two requests will be made to at least two different device resources that can inherently be from two different users and looking at reference number 48 ports 1001 and 1003 it is clear that the device resources can both be located in different data repositories).

As to claim 44, Guenthner et al. teaches a method of managing a telecommunications network (see column 1, lines 5-10), comprising:

- storing a group name in a first database (see column 4, lines 11-24);
- storing the group name in a second database (see column 7, line 64 through column 8, line 5);
- detecting a request from a user for data corresponding to a network device in the telecommunications network (see column 6, lines 6-10);
- generating a data access request to the second database using the group name from the first database (see column 6, lines 13-16);
- retrieving data from the second database associated with the group name in response to the user request (see column 6, lines 16-17); and
- displaying the data in a user interface (see column 6, lines 16-18, where it is known in the art Web pages and database entries are shown on a user interface).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 5, 7, 29-31, and 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,360,262 B1) in view of Anuff et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,327,628).

As to claim 5, Guenthner et al. does not teach further comprising:
storing user profile data in a second data repository, wherein the user profile data includes the reference; and
wherein generating a network device data request including the reference, comprises:
generating a network data request using the reference from the user profile data in the second data repository.

Anuff et al. teaches a portal server that sends a page to a user that displays a plurality of links to different resources (see abstract), in which he teaches further comprising: storing user profile data in a second data repository (see column 9, lines 24-40), wherein the user profile data includes the reference (see figure 2); and wherein generating a network device data request including the reference, comprises: generating a network data request using the reference from the user profile data in the second data repository (see column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include further comprising: storing user profile data in a second data repository, wherein the user profile data includes the reference; and wherein generating a network device data request including the reference, comprises: generating a network data request using the reference from the user profile data in the second data repository.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Anuff et al. because further comprising: storing user profile data in a second data repository, wherein the user profile data includes the reference; and wherein generating a network device data request including the reference, comprises: generating a network data request using the reference from the user profile data in the second data repository would alleviate the need to navigate from one site to another to view different types of information (see Anuff et al., column 1, lines 26-30).

As to claim 7, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein the first and second data repositories are databases (see Guenthner et al., column 4, lines 11-24, and see Anuff et al., column 9, lines 30-31).

As to claim 29, Guenthner et al. does not teach wherein the first table is a user resource group table and the second table is a managed resource group table.

Anuff et al. teaches wherein the first table is a user resource group table (see column 9, lines 30-35) and the second table is a managed resource group table (see column 3, lines 58-65).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include wherein the first table is a user resource group table and the second table is a managed resource group table.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Anuff et al. because wherein the first table is a user resource group table and the second table is a managed resource group table would alleviate the need to navigate from one site to another to view different types of information (see Anuff et al., column 1, lines 26-30).

As to claim 30, Guenthner et al. does not teach further comprising:

generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) including the reference from the first data repository; and

wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises:

generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the user profile LMO.

Anuff et al. teaches generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) including the reference from the first data repository (see column 4, lines 60-67); and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the user profile LMO (see column 3, line 40 through column 4, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) including the reference from the first data repository; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the user profile LMO.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Anuff et al. because generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) including the reference from the first data repository; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the user profile LMO would alleviate the need to navigate from one site to another to view different types of information (see Anuff et al., column 1, lines 26-30).

As to claim 31, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein prior to generating a user profile LMO, the method further comprises: detecting a user log-on request (see Anuff et al., column 3, lines 40-57).

As to claim 33, Guenthner et al. does not teach further comprising:
generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server, wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository;

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sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and

wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises:

generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO.

Anuff et al. teaches further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server (see column 4, lines 60-67), wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO (see column 3, line 40 through column 4, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server, wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Anuff et al. because further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server,

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wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO would alleviate the need to navigate from one site to another to view different types of information (see Anuff et al., column 1, lines 26-30).

As to claim 34, Guenther et al. does not teach further comprising:

generating a user profile LMO at the NMS server, wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository;

generating a client user profile LMO at the NMS server, wherein the client user profile LMO includes the reference from the user profile LMO;

sending the client user profile LMO to the NMS client; and

wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises:

generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the client user profile LMO.

Anuff et al. teaches further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server (see column 4, lines 60-67), wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository

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utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO (see column 3, line 40 through column 4, line 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server, wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Anuff et al. because further comprising: generating a user profile logical managed object (LMO) at the NMS server, wherein the user profile LMO includes the reference from the first data repository; sending the NMS client the user profile LMO; and wherein generating a data access request to the second data repository using the reference from the first data repository, comprises: generating a data access request to the second data repository utilizing the reference from the user profile LMO would alleviate the need to navigate from one site to another to view different types of information (see Anuff et al., column 1, lines 26-30).

10. Claims 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,360,262 B1) in view of Denton et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,041,043).

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As to claim 9, Guenthner et al. does not teach wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol layer one resource.

Denton et al. teaches a SONET path/ ATM physical layer transmit/receive processor (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol layer one resource (see Denton et al., column 4, lines 57-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol layer one resource.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Denton et al. because wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol layer one resource would give a way of controlling the layer one resource.

As to claim 10, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein the network protocol layer one resource comprises a SONET path (see Denton et al., column 4, lines 57-65).

11. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,360,262 B1) in view of Kujoory et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,021,263).

As to claim 11, Guenthner et al. does not teach wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol upper layer resource.

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Kujoory et al. teaches a method of managing a network with ATM VCs and RSVP (see abstract) in which he teaches wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol upper layer resource (see column 5, lines 28-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. to include wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol upper layer resource.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. by the teachings of Kujoory et al. because wherein the configured resource comprises a network protocol upper layer resource would allow mapping of RSVP parameters to ATM parameters with other inputted data (see Kujoory et al., abstract).

As to claim 12, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises a virtual ATM interface (see Kujoory et al., column 5, lines 28-46).

As to claim 13, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an ATM permanent virtual circuit (see Kujoory et al., column 5, lines 28-46).

As to claim 14, Guenthner et al. as modified, teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an ATM interface (see Kujoory et al., column 5, lines 28-46).

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12. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guenthner et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,360,262 B1) in view of Kujoory et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,021,263) as applied to claims 11-14 above, and further in view of Kodialam et al. (U.S. patent No. 6,584,071 B1).

As to claim 15, Guenthner et al. as modified, does not teach wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS interface.

Kodialam et al. teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS interface (see column 12, lines 15-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, to include wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS interface.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, by the teachings of Kodialam et al. because wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS interface would give a way of monitoring capacity and utilization of links and coordinating calculation and installation of provisioned paths (see Kodialam et al., column 1, lines 45-54).

As to claim 16, Guenthner et al. as modified, does not teach wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an IP interface.

Kodialam et al. teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an IP interface (see column 12, lines 15-40).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, to include wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an IP interface.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, by the teachings of Kodialam et al. because wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an IP interface would give a way of monitoring capacity and utilization of links and coordinating calculation and installation of provisioned paths (see Kodialam et al., column 1, lines 45-54).

As to claim 17, Guenthner et al. as modified, does not teach wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS path.

Kodialam et al. teaches wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS path (see column 12, lines 15-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, to include wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS path.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Guenthner et al. as modified, by the teachings of Kodialam et al. because wherein the network protocol upper layer resource comprises an MPLS path would give a way of monitoring capacity and utilization of links and coordinating calculation and installation of provisioned paths (see Kodialam et al., column 1, lines 45-54).

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Conclusion

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob F. Betit whose telephone number is (703) 305-3735. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (703) 305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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jfb
February 27, 2004


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